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PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 23.

ORDINANCE AND BYE-LAWS, FOR THE *REGULATION* OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a general meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS *of the* BANK *of the* UNITED STATES, *held at the* City-Hall *in* Philadelphia, *on Monday evening, October* 31, 1791, *agreeably to adjournment*—

MR. BINGHAM, from the Committee appointed at the laſt meeting to report ſuch Bye-Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the government of the Corporation, made report—and the ſame being taken into conſideration, after debate, the Stockholders agreed to the following Ordinance:

SECTION I.

THE Charter of Incorporation granted to the Bank of the United States, amongſt other rights, privileges and abilities therein conveyed, having impowered the Stockholders, at general meetings, legally convened, to make, ordain, eſtabliſh and put in execution, ſuch Bye-Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, as ſhall ſeem neceſſary and convenient for the government of the ſaid Corporation:——Be it ordained, by the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States,

SECTION II.

That the Bank ſhall be opened for the tranſaction of buſineſs every day in the year (Sundays, Chriſtmas-day, and the fourth of July, excepted) during ſuch hours as the Board of Directors ſhall deem adviſable.

SECTION III.

That the books and accounts of the Bank ſhall be kept in Dollars and Cents, and ſhall be regularly balanced on the firſt Mondays in January and July in each year, when the half-yearly dividends ſhall be declared, and publiſhed in at leaſt four of the public newſpapers.

SECTION IV.

That the Bank ſhall take charge of the caſh of all thoſe who chuſe to place it there (free of expence) and ſhall keep it ſubject to their order, payable at ſight—and ſhall receive depoſits of ingots of gold, bars of ſilver, wrought plate, or other valuable articles of ſmall bulk, in the ſame manner, and return them on demand of the depoſitor.

SECTION V.

That the Bank ſhall receive and pay all ſpecie coins, according to the rates and value that have been, or ſhall hereafter be eſtabliſhed by Congreſs.

SECTION VI.

That until offices of diſcount and depoſit ſhall be eſtabliſhed, there ſhall be at leaſt two diſcount days in every week, when meetings of the Board of Directors ſhall be aſſembled. Diſcounts ſhall be made at a rate not exceeding ſix per cent. per annum, on notes or bills of exchange that have not more than ſixty days to run, and with at leaſt two reſponſible names, and under ſuch modifications as the Board of Directors, in their diſcretion, ſhall deem ſatisfactory and expedient.

SECTION VII.

That the Preſident ſhall have power to convene the Directors on ſpecial occaſions, and with the approbation of the Board of Directors, to affix the ſeal of the Corporation to all conveyances or other inſtruments, and ſign the ſame in behalf of the Corporation—The ſaid ſeal ſhall always remain in the cuſtody and ſafe keeping of the Preſident.

SECTION VIII.

That a Committee of the Board, conſiſting of at leaſt three members, to be elected monthly by ballot, ſhall viſit the vaults in which the caſh and other effects ſhall be depoſited, at leaſt once in every month, and make an inventory of the ſame, to be compared with the books, in order to aſcertain whether they perfectly agree therewith.

SECTION IX.

That no notes of the Bank ſhall be ſtruck or ſigned, or Bank paper made, but by the direction of the Board.

SECTION X.

That in caſe the Board of Directors ſhall at any time make a dividend exceeding the profits of the Bank, and thereby diminiſh the capital ſtock, the members aſſenting thereto ſhall be liable in their ſeveral individual capacities for the amount of the ſurplus ſo divided.

SECTION XI.

That the Board of Directors ſhall, previous to the firſt day of December in every year, call a general meeting of the Stockholders to be aſſembled within three days after each annual election.

SECTION XII.

That the Board of Directors are hereby empowered to demand and receive from the Commiſſioners appointed to ſuperintend the ſubſcription to the capital ſtock of the Bank, all monies which have been paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners on account of the firſt ſpecie payment, together with the original book of ſubſcription.

SECTION XIII.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to aſcertain and determine in what manner the remaining portions of the capital ſtock, due on the ſhares ſubſcribed, conſiſting of ſpecie and public debt, ſhall be paid and received. And they are hereby further authorized and empowered to receive into their poſſeſſion, the certificates of ſaid public debt, and demand and receive by their Preſident, or in ſuch other manner as they ſhall think proper, the intereſt that ſhall accrue and become due upon the ſame, and to give receipts therefor in behalf of the ſaid Corporation.

SECTION XIV.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authoriſed and empowered to fix and eſtabliſh requiſite ſafe and convenient forms for transferring Bank Stock, for receiving half yearly dividends, for conveying a right to proxies to repreſent Stockholders at any general meeting after the ſecond Monday of January next, for the certificates of capital Stock of the Bank, for the circulating and poſt notes of the Bank, and for the oath or affirmation of the officers of the Bank previous to their entering on the execution of their reſpective duties.

SECTION XV.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authoriſed and empowered to eſtabliſh a common ſeal with ſuitable devices—to aſcertain and mark out the various duties and employments of the officers, clerks and ſervants of the Bank, and to direct them accordingly—as well as to determine the amount of ſecurities they ſhall reſpectively give for the faithful diſcharge of their duties—to aſſign to the Preſident ſuch additional functions as are not already deſignated by law—and to re-iſſue or renew at their diſcretion the notes in circulation.

SECTION XVI.

That the Directors ſhall have power to make loans to the government of the United States, or of any State, to ſuch extent and on ſuch terms as they ſhall deem expedient, not contrary to law, provided that a Board conſiſting of not leſs than a majority of the whole number of Directors, ſhall be neceſſary to decide in all ſuch caſes.

SECTION XVII.

That the Board of Directors are hereby authoriſed to leaſe or hire, for a term not exceeding two years ſuch ſuitable buildings as the adminiſtration of the affairs of the Bank may require.

SECTION XVIII.

That in caſe it ſhall happen that an election of Directors ſhall not be made at a meeting of the Stockholders for that purpoſe on the firſt Monday of January next, and on ſaid day in each ſucceeding year, it ſhall be lawful for the Stockholders to adjourn ſaid meeting to any future day within five days from ſaid firſt Monday of January, and at ſaid adjournment to make complete and finiſh ſaid election.

SECTION XIX.

That the Board of Directors are hereby impowered to form and eſtabliſh all other rules and regulations that they may deem neceſſary for the interior management of the Bank.

On motion, Reſolved, That it is the opinion of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States that the Preſident and Directors ſhould turn their immediate attention to the eſtabliſhment of offices of diſcount and depoſit at ſuch places in the United States as the intereſt and ſafety of the inſtitution will admit.

On motion, Reſolved, That Mr. Edward Fox be requeſted to act as Secretary to the Stockholders meeting, and that he procure a book, and record therein the acts and proceedings of the Stockholders and keep the ſame in his poſſeſſion until their next meeting.——Adjourned, *ſine die*.

ATTEST, THOMAS WILLING, *Chairman*.
EDWARD FOX, *Secretary to the meeting of Stockholders*.

Mr. FENNO *will oblige ſome of his Jerſey friends and cuſtomers, if he publiſhes, as ſoon as he finds it convenient, the following hand bill, printed at Brunſwick a few days ago.*

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jerſey, to his friend in the Legiſlature of that State, now ſitting at Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, Nov. 10, 1791.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter dated the 4th inſtant, and am to acknowledge the favor you did me in your candid relation of the demands of the gentlemen who mean to eſtabliſh manufactories in this State, and as I know you wiſh to be informed of the ſentiments of ſome of your conſtituents, I think it a duty I owe to my fellow-citizens, to give you my opinion on theſe matters, referred by them to our Legiſlature, and I will endeavor to give it in the beſt manner my time and ſmall abilities will admit, being conſcious they are far from being adequate to the ſubject which I truſt will be clearly and honeſtly diſcuſſed by the ſuperior genius of the gentlemen of our Legiſlature.

Charters are generally reſtricted in England and in this country, binding the incorporate bodies to certain ſpecified articles—but if theſe gentlemen have it in their option, generally to proſecute any mechanical buſineſs they think proper, they will bear down by their large capital, all the mechanical branches of the ſame ſpecies in the United States; this in time will have a very fatal effect on the revenues of the public; as the mechanics are at preſent a very valuable and large part of the community, and raiſe large ſums in the impoſt and government taxes, which, when they are cruſhed, muſt fall on the landed intereſt: But let us turn our eyes to the kingdom of France, and we will ſee the moſt enlightened philoſophers, ſtateſmen and patriots, perhaps that ever graced the univerſe, who are truly the guardians of the rights of man: That by their united ſtudy for more than two years, have, by their conſtitution, utterly and forever aboliſhed all incorporate bodies whatſoever, as being injurious to the public weal.

Lottery, is a ſpecies of gaming that wiſe men have written againſt and have laid it down, as having a fatal tendency on the morals of the community, and that they ſhould not be granted, but on the greateſt emergencies to the public at large. It locks up for a time the circulating caſh, ſtagnates trade, prevents juſt debts being paid, and is hurtful to the families of the poor adventurers.

That cutting Canals, to facilitate navigation, is a moſt noble invention and ought to be proſecuted wherever there is a proſpect of its anſwering the end of cheapening tranſportation; but if any ſuch matter is contemplated, why ſhould it not be the property of the United States, or of the State of New-Jerſey? to which thoſe gentlemen apply for unbounded right to cut canals where they pleaſe. Suppoſe they were empowered to cut a canal from Sandpink to the head of South river or to the Millſtone, and open an inland navigation from Philadelphia to New-York, which is thought practicable; would not this deſtroy hundreds of acres of good meadow on the Sandpink? by cutting a canal of twenty feet wide for miles together, would it not ruin many of our worthy fellow-citizens without proper compenſation? Its courſe might neceſſarily go from there through ſeveral good farms, orchards, gardens, &c. and all this to be under the ſanction of a law, made for the purpoſe of individuals, who want to aggrandize their poſterity by a perpetual toll, and after this State had granted them a lottery to raiſe thirty thouſand pounds on the public. This requeſt really appears to me laughable, as they muſt ſuppoſe our Legiſlative body to be extremely goodnatured.

Suppoſe their ſtock to be a million and a half of dollars, which I have been informed, by the rapid and large ſubſcriptions it is likely to amount to, which by their requeſt may be uſed in any lucrative branch of manufactory if they are not reſtricted: This ſum is perhaps greater than the united capital of all the mechanics in America, which, by being divided into many thouſands of ſmall ſums, in the hands of honeſt, induſtrious men, for the ſubſiſtence of their families, enables them to pay their taxes cheerfully and conſume great quantities of dutiable articles; but theſe gentlemen come forward with their aggregate ſtock and modeſtly aſk an exemption from all taxes. O heaven! can the human mind be ſo blinded and callous through avarice!

Many of the mechanics ſuffered great loſſes in the late war, paid heavy taxes and ſerved faithfully in the militia, and have been obliged, through neceſſity, to ſell their hard earned certificates for half a crown in the pound, to ſome of the very men who now come forward with them at more than twenty ſhillings. Among theſe I would include the brave continental ſoldier, who is now returned to his trade for a ſcanty ſubſiſtence. I would aſk why they ſuffered every ſpecies of miſery to eſtabliſh the preſent government, but to enjoy an equal ſhare of its privileges and immunities with their fellow citizens, which they will not do, if at any time a part of the community are exempted from taxes, in the ſame branches of manufactory they follow and they are taxed. If ſuch a law ſhould be made in any State, I think it would have a tendency to ſhake the pillar thereof to its centre.

I wiſh not Sir, to be underſtood that I am againſt reaſonable encouragement being given to the company: I think under proper reſtraint they may be very uſeful to the community in general and ought to be encouraged, as far as reaſon and good policy may admit.

CLITUS.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Obſerving in your paper of Nov. 2, *a ſpeculation ſigned* Reſpondent, *permit a ſubſcriber alſo to aſſume a logical ſignature; and indulge him in inſerting the following obſervations of an* Opponent.

I DO not mean from time to time, to oppoſe the Reſpondent, or perhaps ever again to take notice of his remarks; but at this time, am forcibly impreſſed with the impropriety of his inferences. The Reſpondent takes notice of a paragraph publiſhed in your Gazettee of the 2d inſt. wherein the general happineſs diffuſed over the face of the country, is aſcribed to the goodneſs of our conſtitution, and the laws of the United States; and ſuppoſes that the happineſs alluded to, is the pleaſing appearance which the face of the country aſſumes. He then aſſerts, that "during the laſt ſummer the face of the country, through a conſiderable part of it, did wear a moſt diſmal, diſtreſſing, and doleful countenance;" and then draws this concluſion, that the conſtitution or laws muſt have ſome diſmal defect, upon a ſuppoſition that his major is true.—His major I grant is true, (*i. e.*) that "thoſe pleaſing appearances" conſtitute part of the happineſs reſulting from our conſtitution and laws—As to his minor, if by a conſiderable portion of the country, he means the greateſt part, it is falſe; but if he means but a ſmall part, which indeed would be conſiderable, it may be true; but let him mean which he will, his concluſion is falſe.—I have been led thus far to take notice of his remarks ſyllogiſtically, both from their form and his ſignature as well as my own.—It muſt recur immediately to every perſon in the leaſt acquainted with the hiſtorical, as well as political and agricultural ſtate of different nations, that the happineſs of the people, the flouriſhing ſtate, the pleaſing appearance and the fruitful productions of the country, abundantly depend upon the liberty of the inhabitants and the wholeſomeneſs of the laws—How many countries are there

under deſpotic governments, whoſe ſoil in itſelf is the moſt fertile imaginable, that ſcarcely produce ſubſiſtence for the inhabitants, and intirely owing to the badneſs of the governments—Where there is no ſecurity for property, none are ambitious of acquiring it; the accumulation thereof, is but an inducement to their tyrants to deprive them even of their lives, in order to poſſeſs their property—Under theſe circumſtances men are deſirous of procuring only ſo much as ſhall be barely ſufficient for their ſuſtenance—The conſequence is plain, the agricultural intereſt ſuffers, the ground not half tilled, and the country wearing a miſerable appearance—On the contrary, where the citizen enjoys liberty and ſecurity for his property, he is deſirous of increaſing it, and makes the beſt uſe of his lands; the country puts on "a gay, pleaſant and proſperous appearance," and that in gradation from a tyrannical government to a free one, in proportion to the goodneſs of the conſtitution. Theſe effects of our excellent conſtitution are viſible to *every obſerver*, and acknowledged by every friend to the government—All who acknowledge a divine Providence, muſt own that to be the prime ſource of both proſperity and adverſity; and ſometimes, for wiſe purpoſes, it is exerciſed in adverſe diſpenſations; thus we ſee partial evil in the midſt of general good, without deſtroying the univerſal influence of ſecond cauſes—Such may have been the caſe during the laſt ſummer—In the courſe of Providence a drought prevailed in ſome places, yet notwithſtanding, there was a general appearance of fertility in the country—though graſs failed in ſome places, yet was there a plentiful harveſt; nor did that partial evil militate againſt the benign influence of our government, in its happy effects upon the country at large, nor lead to a concluſion that the government is defective. I am at the ſame time ſorry to find our Reſpondent caſting reflections upon a ſtate, which however a miſtaken policy may for a while, have made backward in ſubſcribing to the conſtitution, yet now is a ſiſter in union with us.

AN OPPONENT.

New-Jerſey, November 10, 1791.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1791.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Debate on the Ratio of Repreſentation.

MR. FINDLEY declared himſelf to be in favor of one repreſentative for every 30,000 perſons.

The opinion of the people, he ſaid, ſhould be the guide of the committee: that opinion, he conceived to be in favor of the ratio he had mentioned.

The repreſentation ought as nearly as poſſible to expreſs not only the will, but to participate in the wiſhes and intereſts of the people—A large repreſentation embraces theſe intereſts more fully, and is more competent to giving and receiving information. The objects of legiſlation are ſuch as come home to the doors, to the feelings of every man; the government ought therefore to ſecure the confidence of the people by a large repreſentation. The expence he conſidered as trifling compared to the benefits—and the people expect and are willing to pay for being well governed, and having their liberties ſecured. An encreaſed repreſentation, he conſidered as an additional ſecurity againſt corruption. As to delays occaſioned by a numerous body—he obſerved, that the repreſentatives were choſen to deliberate, and to mature every ſubject before deciſion—He inſtanced the advantages derived from the numerous repreſentations in France and in Ireland—The former had framed a conſtitution in two years for twenty-ſix millions of citizens, and provided for ſecuring the liberties of their country—and the latter had proved a ſucceſsful barrier againſt the encroachments of the arbitrary power of England. He concluded, by aſſerting that the voice of the people was in favor of the amendment propoſed to the conſtitution, which would give one repreſentative to every 30,000 perſons.

Mr. Giles—This ſubject, ſaid he, has ſtruck me in two points of view—Whether Congreſs are not precluded from exerciſing any diſcretion on the ſubject; and whether, if they are not, it is expedient for them to exerciſe this diſcretion at this time. The ratio of repreſentation is a conſtitutional, and not a legiſlative act. He referred to the conſtitution, in which it is ſaid that there ſhall be one repreſentative to every ſtate, and ſecondly, that until the enumeration, the number ſhould be as therein appointed to each ſtate—after the enumeration the number is mentioned, below which it ſhall not be placed—but there is a negative power to increaſe the ratio—and from this negative power, a poſitive diſcretionary power is inferred. But, he obſerved, that Congreſs had precluded itſelf from a right to exerciſe this diſcretionary power, by ſending out to the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, an amendment on this very ſubject—this amendment he conſidered in a ſerious point of view; and had this idea been attended to at the commencement of the diſcuſſion, he conceived that it would have prevented the opinion from being brought forward, whether it was expedient that any change in the ratio of the repreſentation ſhould take place—The idea of one to 30,000, he conſidered as fully ſettled in the minds of the people; and a change on the part of the government, would indicate a changeable diſpoſition, and a mutability of counſels, which is but another name for weakneſs.

The ſenſe of the people have been reſorted to by gentlemen on both ſides of the queſtion—this, if it can be aſcertained, is undoubtedly the beſt guide; and he thought thoſe in favor of one to 30,000 had with great propriety referred to the conventions, and to the acts of Congreſs itſelf. But the amendments are ſaid to have been a matter of compromiſe, and were inſincerely acceded to by the majority—but even on this ground he conceived, that the ſenſe of the people was equally at well declared.—He however differed from gentlemen in reſpect to the motives which produced thoſe amendments—in the ſtate he came from, both federaliſts and anti-federaliſts were fully of opinion that further ſecurity as to the repreſentation, was requiſite.

The numerous repreſentations of the ſtates, whatever inconveniences may attend them, plainly ſhew the ſenſe of the people on the ſubject.

He then took a view of the objects of legiſlation to the ſtate aſſemblies, and of thoſe of the general government—in the former, he ſaid, above 1000 perſons are employed, though their attention is confined to their internal police—Thoſe of the general government on the other hand, are on the great objects of the whole finance of the Union, a ſum of more than eighty millions of dollars, &c. &c.

It is ſaid that we ſhall want abilities—but, ſaid he, I ſhould be ſorry if a repreſentation of ten times the preſent number of this Houſe, ſhould comprize the abilities of a ſingle ſtate.

He aſſigned different cauſes from numbers, for the corruption in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons—among theſe were the frequent mortgages of the funds, and the immenſe appropriations at the diſpoſal of the executive—the mode of their elections, &c. A large number, he obſerved, is not ſo eaſily corrupted as a ſmall body.

An inequality of circumſtances, he then obſerved, produces revolutions in government, from democracy to ariſtocracy and monarchy. Great wealth produces a deſire of diſtinctions, rank and titles—The revolutions in property in this country, have created a prodigious inequality of circumſtances—Government has contributed to this inequality—the Bank of the United States is a moſt important machine in promoting the objects of this monied intereſt—this bank will be the moſt powerful engine to corrupt this Houſe—ſome of the members are directors of this inſtitution—and it will only be by increaſing the repreſentation that an adequate barrier can be oppoſed to this monied intereſt. He next adverted to certain ideas which he ſaid had been diſſeminated through the United States; and here he took occaſion to obſerve, that the legiſlature ought to expreſs ſome public diſapprobation of theſe opinions—The ſtrong executive of this government ought to be balanced by a full repreſentation in this Houſe. He hoped the motion to ſtrike out 30,000 would not obtain.

Mr. Boudinot cloſed the debate of this day, by a few remarks, reinforcing his former obſervations in favor of an increaſed ratio.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Mr. PAGE.—I can no longer refrain from expreſſing my ſentiments reſpecting the queſtion before the committee; not only becauſe I wiſh if poſſible to remove the error which I think ſeveral members, for whom I have the higheſt reſpect, have fallen into, but becauſe I feel myſelf more intereſted in the queſtion than I ever was in any one I have had to decide on.

Sir, it gave me pain to find thoſe worthy members calculating and coldly applying the rules of arithmetic to a ſubject beyond the power of numbers to expreſs the degree of its importance to their fellow-citizens. I was diſtreſſed, ſir, to find that in their honeſt zeal for ſecuring order, diſpatch of buſineſs, and dignity in reſpectability of members in the general legiſlature, they uſed arguments which have been applied in other countries to the eſtabliſhment of inſolent ariſtocracies—in ſome, tyrannical deſpotiſms—and in others, Kings; thoſe countries which were moſt on their guard with the ſemblance of a free government.

Sir, the errors I wiſh to correct are theſe: They think that becauſe it is *propoſed*, by a *propoſed* amendment to the Conſtitution, to authoriſe them to interfere in the buſineſs of aſcertaining and fixing the ratio of repreſentation to the population of the States, that Congreſs ought, without any heſitation, to enter on that buſineſs—but I humbly conceive, that Congreſs, as this is a delicate queſtion in which their own weight and importance muſt unite with the weight and ſubſtantial intereſt of their conſtituents, ought to liſten to the ſuggeſtions of delicacy, and leave its diſcuſſion to a diſintereſted convention of the States. I ſay it appears to me no ſmall error to quit the plain path of legiſlation, marked out for us by the Conſtitution, needleſsly to wander into the field of political ſpeculation, reſpecting its ſuppoſed defects.

Let me therefore adviſe to leave the reſtriction of the numbers of members of this houſe to the people, or to ſome future Congreſs, which can ſee more plainly than can now be deſcried, the evils of a too numerous repreſentation. By ſo doing, we ſhall avoid, if not an improper meaſure, at leaſt a raſh ſtep—at leaſt we ſhall ſtand clear of a charge of indelicacy, and deprive our enemies of the triumph they expected in the completion of their predictions, that Congreſs would never propoſe any amendments to the Conſtitution but ſuch as would be ſubſervient to their own views and aggrandizement. Let us not give the enemies of our new government cauſe to exult, and its friends to ſigh and mourn. Let us not give our friends occaſion to repeat what many have ſaid, that ſo many of our citizens have been led away by theoretical writers on government, as to render it problematical whether the American States are not at this time as much indebted to the National Aſſembly for its remains of republican principles, as France was to Congreſs in 1776, for their firſt ideas of that liberty which they now enjoy. Let us not, in this moment of general exultation of the friends to the rights of man, take a ſtep which may damp their joy, and lead them to fear that Americans who were foremoſt in the glorious career of liberty, have ſtopped ſhort.

But, ſir, granting that we were now ſitting in full convention, convened for the ſole purpoſe of altering that article of the Conſtitution which reſpects the number of repreſentatives, would it not become us to conſider rather what was the ſenſe of the members who framed that Conſtitution, and what was and is the ſenſe of their conſtituents and our own reſpecting it, than what may be the reſult of our enquiries concerning the ſpeculative opinions of writers on the ſubject of government, or even the real conſequences of the moſt plauſible theories reduced to practice in other coutries?

But not to take up the precious time of this houſe with relations of facts to ſhow what was and is the opinion of our fellow-citizens on this intereſting ſubject, I will only ſtate a few arguments which have weight with me as being in themſelves evident truths, viz.—Our Conſtitution being framed by the people, and introduced to us in their name, and Congreſs being the creatures of their will, ſpoken into exiſtence by the word of their power for Congreſs, to leſſen *their* weight, to diminiſh their importance, and to exclude them from as full a ſhare in their own government, as can be conſiſtent with the nature of it, and indeed from that ſhare which they claim, muſt be impolitic and dangerous.

But granting that the people wiſhed not a greater ſhare in the general government than is propoſed by the amendment, as it is impoſſible, in a country like the United States, that one man can be ſufficiently informed of the opinions, wiſhes and real intereſts of thirty-five thouſand of his fellow-citizens, and therefore laws might be enacted contrary to the opinions, wiſhes and intereſts of the people, in which they might nevertheleſs acquieſce, ſacrificing their intereſts for the ſake of peace and quiet, to the wills of their repreſentatives, one thirty-five thouſandth part of their own number—What friend to his country would wiſh to ſee ſuch a dangerous influence on the one hand, and ſuch a blind ſubmiſſion on the other? How long could an enlightened people remain in ſuch a ſtate of inſenſibility and torpor? and what might not be the conſequence of their awaking from their lethargy? If not an expenſive revolution, an expenſive repeal of laws. And here I will remark, that the ſmalleſt number of legiſlators, and they too, well ſelected for their wiſdom and reſpectability, if unacquainted with their conſtituents, might paſs well framed laws, founded on the wiſdom of other countries, and yet find them diſagreeable to their conſtituents, and be under a neceſſity of repealing them—but this could not be the caſe if the people had in that legiſlature a ſufficient number of repreſentatives, on whoſe fidelity, attachment and diſintereſtedneſs, they could rely. This, ſir, is a truth worthy of our attention—an ignorance of which or inattention thereto, I ſuſpect has been the occaſion of much political evil in the world. Happily for France, the people had ſuch a number of repreſentatives in the National Aſſembly, as could

engage their feeling, inform their judgment, attach their intereſt, and eſtabliſh their confidence in their fidelity and diſintereſtedneſs—had that number been much ſmaller, it is probable France would never have been delivered from oppreſſion by their exertions.

I believe the National Aſſembly have judged about 750 members ſufficient to repreſent their people, which on a ſuppoſition that they amount even to 26 millions, will be 1 repreſentative for every 34,000; a larger repreſentation than is propoſed by the amendment before us; but, ſir, it is not and cannot be the intereſt or wiſh of the people at large to have a ſmall repreſentation in Congreſs under the preſent government. We are told however that to avoid expence the people wiſh it—and that to avoid confuſion in this houſe we ſhould comply with that wiſh. With reſpect to the article of expence, I think we may with propriety make uſe of arithmetical calculations, and to find how much at 6 dollars per day paid to 1 repreſentative it would coſt the 30,000 divide 600 cents by 30,000, the number of citizens—and we have 1-50 of a cent per diem, the expence of each citizen, if to be equally divided amongſt them—that is 1 cent for every 50 citizens pr. diem, or which muſt be the ſame thing 1 cent muſt be paid by each citizen for every 50 days ſeſſion of their repreſentative in Congreſs; Sir, I have the conſolation to find that if our conſtitution had 1 repreſentative for every 15, inſtead of 30,000 they could well afford to pay them, and that if it were even more expenſive as to the payment of members, yet the people would moſt certainly be better ſatisfied with the laws which they would then have ſo great a ſhare in framing. The people ſee that if their intereſts are not well guarded by a ſufficient number of their fellow-citizens, who have a fellow-feeling, a common intereſt, they may be ſacrificed to the ambition of ſome, or the vanity of others; I truſt ſir, that they know too well the high price they have paid for the purchaſe of their liberties, to be unwilling to pay a few farthings for the only poſſible means of preſerving them. They ſee now that the monarchical and ariſtocratical part of government is to be reſtrained—the former from abſolute tyranny, and the latter from an inſufferable inſolence, by a very numerous body of the repreſentatives of the people alone. Americans know, ſir, that monarchical governments were neceſſary for the protection of weak ignorant people, againſt the encroachments of ambitious and ferocious neighbors; and for the preſervation of order amongſt themſelves: that an ariſtocratical form became convenient to protect them againſt the oppreſſion of tyranny ſpringing up out of monarchy—that this form was adapted to a ſmall progreſs in the ſcience of government, and that theſe two forms properly checked and controuled by the democratical form, is ſtill better ſuited to a general knowledge of that ſcience; that a repreſentative government ſuch as their own is, every part of which is more or leſs pervaded by the ſpirit of repreſentation, cannot by any other means be ſo perfectly ſecured, as by their having at leaſt as full a ſhare as they have claimed in the democratical branch of their government.

I know Sir, that many friends of our conſtitution, thought that the Convention did not pay a ſufficient attention to the intereſts of their conſtituents, when they reſtrained them from having more than one repreſentative for every 30,000 citizens.—I know that there is a report that the people are indebted to their Preſident, even for this ſhare in their government; and I believe, Sir, if this report be true, that whatever has been ſo juſtly ſaid of him, as compared to Fabius, to Hannibal, to Alexander, may be forgotten, when this inſtance of his wiſdom, diſintereſtedneſs, and attachment to the intereſts of his fellow citizens, will be more and more known and applauded, and be forever engraved on the hearts of their poſterity—Shall we then, Mr. Chairman, the direct repreſentatives of the people, be leſs attentive to their intereſt, and that too reſpecting their ſhare in the deliberations of their own Houſe of Repreſentatives, than the Preſident of their Convention was? I truſt not.

I will not pretend to ſay, however, whether in an aſſembly where attempts are frequently made, to carry into effect the projects of monarchical or ariſtocratical juntos, the virtuous ſtruggles of patriotic members, may not produce mob-like diſorders; but in an aſſembly like Congreſs, where I ſhould ſuppoſe no ſuch queſtion can be agitated; none which may not be diſcuſſed with temper and decency, ſuch diſorder need not be apprehended. I ſhould ſuppoſe there would be leſs danger of animoſities and diſorderly debates in Congreſs, amongſt 1200 members, than in the Britiſh Parliament, if it conſiſted but of 100.—Where we have all but one and the ſame great object in view, the happineſs of our country, (not the intereſts of a particular body of men, born with privileges inſulting the feelings and the rights of freemen, nor the whims of an individual, born to trample on his fellow creatures) we can have no cauſe to be diſſatisfied with one another.

Surely, Sir, unleſs theſe gentlemen ſuppoſe the members of Congreſs void of ſenſe, or of every idea of decency and propriety, they cannot ſuppoſe that even 500 members would not be eaſily reſtrained within the bounds of order.

Upon the whole, Sir, I conclude that neither an apprehenſion of expence, nor of diſorderly debates, ought to induce this committee to run the riſk of being charged with indelicacy, if not, of ſacrificing the intereſts of their conſtituents. I hope, therefore, that the worthy and ingenious members who, by ſupporting the amendment, have produced a full diſcuſſion of the queſtion, will now join with me, and a great majority, in voting againſt it.

(To be continued.)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The addreſs from the General Aſſembly of St. Domingo, to the Congreſs of the United States, was read.

Mr. Williamſon preſented an affidavit reſpecting the loſs or deſtruction of ſundry certificates, the property of a citizen of North-Carolina, which being read, it was moved that it ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. The motion being objected to, as informal, the affidavit not being accompanied with a petition, was negatived.

Mr. Wadſworth, of the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing a uniform militia throughout the United States—read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe, and made the order of the day for Monday next—to be printed in the interim.

The report of the committee on the petition of James Jackſon, was referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Thurſday next—Report to be printed in the interim.

The report of the committee on the election of John Francis Mercer, was again read. M[illegible] that the [illegible]

Mr. Giles obſerved that the caſe involved two principles, which he conceived to be of ſome importance to be fully diſcuſſed and decided, previous to an unqualified acceptance of the report—the firſt was, whether a member had a right to vacate his own ſeat—and the other was, how far it is in the power of the executive of a particular State, to fill the vacancies which may take place in this houſe. Theſe conſiderations, he thought, had eſſential reference to the privileges of members.

Mr. Seney obſerved, that he conceived the report was ſtrictly conformable to the rules and precedents of the houſe, in ſimilar caſes—ſeveral of which had occurred. With reſpect to the right of a member to reſign, he thought the reverſe idea involved an attack on the privileges of the citizens of the United States.

The motion for agreeing to the report, after ſome further debate, was withdrawn, and a motion to refer [illegible] to a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow, [illegible]

Mr. Smith (N. H.) preſented the petition of Jaſon Waite—read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Boudinot moved that the petition of James Weeks ſhould be referred to the Secretary of War. The petition was again read—the motion for a particular reference to the Secretary of War, was objected to.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid the motion ought to be for a general reference. This motion being put, was negatived; and a motion to reject the petition was put and carried.

The petition of J. E. Moore, reſpecting a number of certificates of public debt, which were deſtroyed, praying they may be renewed, was read—and with ſome others of a ſimilar nature, referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The reſolution for extending the time limitted for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, was agreed to; and a committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Dayton, Griffin and Hartley, appointed to report a bill accordingly.

The order of the day---on the bill apportioning the repreſentation of the inhabitants of the United States, according to the firſt enumeration---Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The bill was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Macon moved that the firſt ſection be amended, by inſerting the word *five* after the word thouſand.

This motion, after ſome debate, was negatived---as were alſo motions to inſert *four* and *three*.

Mr. Benſon then moved to ſtrike out the whole of the firſt ſection, in order to ſubſtitute another which he had prepared.

This motion reſpected a different modification of the ſection, ſtill retaining the ratio of one repreſentative to thirty thouſand. Further debate enſued, and the committee roſe and reported progreſs.——The houſe then adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

A letter from the Secretary of State, encloſing a report on the petition of Jacob Iſaacs, of Newport, (R.I.) who had prayed for a reward from government, for diſcovering the art of converting ſalt water into freſh, by an eaſy proceſs—This report ſtated an account of certain proceſſes made by the petitioner in preſence of the Secretary of State, to aſcertain his pretenſions—the reſult was that ſimple diſtillation, without Mr. Iſaacs' diſcovered mixture, produced as great a quantity of freſh water, as with it.

Mr. Sylveſter preſented the petition of Reuben Murray and Daniel Schermehorn---read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Sundry other petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Findley preſented a petition of certain inhabitants of the counties of Waſhington, Allegany, and Weſtmoreland, reſpecting the exciſe law—read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Lawrance reported a bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1792—read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committe of the whole houſe, to be made the order of the day on Wedneday next.

Mr. Williamſon preſented the remonſtrance and petition of a yearly meeting of the people called Quakers in the State of North-Carolina, againſt the duties and penalties of the militia law---read and referred to the committee of the whole Houſe to whom the militia law was referred.

Mr. Lee preſented the petition of John Crane, praying the renewal of a loſt certificate, read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The petition of ſundry ſurgeons of the late army praying a fair and equitable ſettlement of their accounts, was read.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the ſelect committee on the election of John Francis Mercer.

It was moved that the report ſhould be accepted—Mr. Giles objected to the motion, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, ſtated the reaſons of his diſſent from it—He was replied to by Mr. Smith, (S.C.) Mr. Murray, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Seney. Mr. Sedgwick ſuggeſted ſome difficulties in the caſe—The queſtion being called for, Mr. Lee moved that the committee ſhould riſe and report progreſs—this motion obtained, and the committee roſe, and aſked leave to ſit again.

In committee of the whole on the bill apportioning the repreſentation of the inhabitants of the United States.

The committee agreed to ſundry amendments to the bill—then roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

Philadelphia, November 23.

Some accounts from England, recently publiſhed, inform that Mr. Burke is become ſo unpopular, that both his friends and the world are deſerting him—and even the Miniſters treat him with coldneſs.

Late accounts from France ſay, that after the firſt day of October, 1791, no American ſhips laden with Tobacco were to be admitted to entry in the French ports, except upon condition of coming directly from America with clearances for France.——See the letter in the laſt page of this paper.

A ſubſcription is to be opened in this city on the firſt day of next month, for raiſing a ſum of money for the purpoſe of opening a Canal between the waters of Schuylkill and Suſquehanna, to extend from the Quitapahilla to Tulpuhocken.

The Ariſtocrats in Paris, it is ſaid, were confounded at the King's acceptation of the Conſtitution—and it is now added, that this event has thrown a univerſal damp on the ſpirits of the exiles from that kingdom. The lateſt European intelligence contains very little information on the ſubject of a counter-revolution. The proſpects of the anti-revolutioniſts grow fainter and fainter, as the people grow more and more habituated to the walks or freedom.

The account of the arrival of the Counteſs of Effingham at New-York, is premature.

A propoſal has appeared in the Boſton papers for publiſhing in that town a new weekly paper, to be entitled, the AMERICAN APOLLO: ſome further account of which, ſhall, *by requeſt*, appear in our next.

The Hon. GEORGE PLATER is elected Governor of Maryland.

Thurſday laſt a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. ROBERT HODGE, bookſeller, in New-York---which, notwithſtanding the great exertions of the citizens, was nearly conſumed. Mr. Hodge's loſs is ſaid to be great.

Two inſtances of alarms by fire have occurred in this city ſince our laſt---a ſmall framed houſe and a ſtable were deſtroyed, but the vigilance of the citizens prevented the flames from ſpreading any further.

We have the pleaſure of announcing to the public, the arrival of Brigadier-General Harmar, his lady and family.

A citizen adds—"It muſt give peculiar pleaſure to every real friend to the army to be informed, that this worthy officer (whoſe ſervices, during the late war as Colonel of a regiment, and ſince the peace as Commander in Chief in the Weſtern Territory, can never be forgotten while gratitude is conſidered of any worth amongſt us) has again returned to his native place in good health and ſpirits, where he intends to remain the enſuing winter. And although the ſhafts of malice have been thrown at him, touching his conduct on a late Indian expedition, yet they have wholly miſſed their aim—as the General, after many and repeated ſolicitations for a court-martial, at length obtained a trial, and now ſtands acquitted of any and every charge alledged againſt him, with the higheſt honor to himſelf and entire ſatisfaction to his country."

When Congreſs adopted the State debts, and put them on the ſame footing as the Continental Debts, becauſe they were incurred for ſimilar objects, peculiar difficulties induced the neceſſity of confining the aſſumption within certain limits, which were then known to be ſhort of the actual ſtate of thoſe debts. The opponents to the meaſure felt their oppoſition diminiſhed, becauſe they ſaw the utmoſt extent of the engagement—its friends acquieſced, becauſe they knew that the eſtabliſhment of the principle muſt finally lead to a general aſſumption. The meaſure having generally met with a favorable reception from the public, and having evidently been attended with good effects, there is no reaſon to anticipate much oppoſition to the completion of ſo beneficial a ſyſtem, inaſmuch as the exiſting revenues will probably ſupply an ample fund for the purpoſe. The ſurpluſſes of theſe debts muſt be very inconſiderable, and it would be inconſiſtent with that enlightened policy which has hitherto marked the proceedings of the national Legiſlature, to cripple a ſyſtem which has been ſo univerſally applauded, and by a narrow-minded conduct to involve in perpetual confuſion the national finances.

Married, laſt Thurſday evening, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, to Miſs MARGARET H. MARKOE---both of this city.

Died at New-York, the 18th inſt. Dr. CHARLES M'KNIGHT, one of the moſt eminent Surgeons of that city---perhaps of the United States.

☞ The communication from a friend at Trenton, is very reluctantly, tho' neceſſarily poſtponed till Saturday.

The poetic effuſion "To War" is too incorrect for publication.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents		22/ pr. £.		110 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/4	12/6		62½ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		13/		65 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		19/		95 do.
Indents		11/6		57½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,		140 to 142		Dollars.

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the ſtatute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſecond day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank are hereby notified to aſſemble in general meeting, at the ſame place, on Tueſday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, excluſive of the Preſident, ſhall be eligible for the next ſucceeding year. But the Director who ſhall be Preſident at the time of an election, may always be re-elected." [epiſ]

FREDERICKSBURG, November 10.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. M'Carthy and Brothers, to a merchant in this town, dated Bourdeaux, September 1, 1791.

"In our laſt we mentioned to you the difficulty ſome American veſſels met with here, becauſe they were not conſidered as coming direct from America; we have now the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the committee of the National Aſſembly, which we petitioned on the ſubject, has given directions that our tobaccoes ſhould be admitted to entry, for home conſumption; and that all American veſſels in the ſame predicament as thoſe we intereſted ourſelves for, that have touched at an out-port for orders, without breaking bulk, or entering there, ſhould likewiſe be admitted to declare their tobaccoes in the ſame manner, as far as the 1ſt of next month; after which period, the committee intimates that the conditions of coming direct from America, with clearances for France, muſt be rigidly adhered to. The commiſſioners of the revenne have received and given their ſpecific and official orders in conſequence; ſo that we think it would not be prudent to form a ſpeculation upon the ſuppoſition of its getting a greater extent, until we ſee more clearly into the matter, though ſaid limits be not peremptory."

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Reſolved, That the form of the power for voting by proxy at any election, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby appoint to be ſubſtitute and proxy for and in name and behalf, to vote at any election of a Director or Directors of the Bank of the United States, as fully as might or could were perſonally preſent. In witneſs whereof, have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the preſence of }

That the form of the power for voting by proxy reſpecting the enacting, repealing or amending Bye-Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby appoint ſubſtitute or proxy, to repreſent at all meetings of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, and in name and behalf, to vote reſpecting the enacting, repealing or amending ſuch Bye-Laws, Ordinances or Regulations, as may be deemed neceſſary and convenient for the government of the ſaid Bank. In witneſs whereof, have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the preſence of }

That the form of the power for ſelling, aſſigning and transferring Bank Stock, be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby conſtitute and appoint of true and lawful attorney, for and in name and behalf, to ſell, aſſign and transfer unto any perſon or perſons, the whole or any part of ſhare unto belonging in the capital or joint ſtock of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, and for that purpoſe to make and execute all neceſſary acts of aſſignments and transfer, and furthermore one or more perſons under to ſubſtitute with like full power. In witneſs whereof, have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } in the preſence of }

That the form of the power to receive Dividends be:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, *That of do hereby conſtitute and appoint lawful attorney for and in name and behalf, to receive and give receipts for all dividends now due, or which may grow due on ſhare to belonging, in the capital or joint ſtock of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States. In witneſs whereof, have hereunto ſet hand and ſeal, this day of in the year*

Sealed and delivered } In the preſence of }

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of Firſt Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HANDSPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,
At the Office next door to the Cuſtom-Houſe,
State-Street, BOSTON. 2m

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*,
at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*. His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

W. M'DOUGALL'S
DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,
No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
TEAS,
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No. 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

TO BE SOLD,
And poſſeſſion given immediately,
That pleaſantly ſituated FARM
Whereon the ſubſcriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunſwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Alſo a young orchard of 200 apple trees, beſides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finiſhed. Alſo, a ſmoke-houſe, work-ſhop, granary, waggon-houſe; barrack cow-houſes, two ſtories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with ſtabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [ep 2m]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſent clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (rawgw)

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

The First and Second Volumes of the
HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)
By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,
Are ready for Delivery to Subſcribers—who may receive their Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the Corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets.

☞ The above two volumes contain the political hiſtory of the State, from its firſt ſettlement to the adoption of the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical deſcription of the State, ſketches of its natural hiſtory, &c. is in the preſs.

*** A few copies of the firſt two volumes for ſale—price 20*ſ.*

November 5, 1791.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

*** The price to Subſcribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the firſt and ſecond Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the firſt; and each ſubſequent one (except the laſt) at the time of delivery.

☞ Subſcriptions will be receſved, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit ſpecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Bookſellers there. *Philadelphia, November* 5, 1791.

Lectures on Government & Law.

THE Honorable *JAMES WILSON*, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Laws in the College and Academy of Philadelphia, propoſes to deliver, next Winter, two Courſes of Lectures. One Courſe to begin on the Second Monday, the other on the Second Tueſday of December. WILLIAM ROGERS,

Secretary to the Board of Faculty.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1791. (eptD)

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compenſation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and Engliſh Languages. He has had ſome experience in teaching, and truſts he can exhibit ſatisfactory recommendations.

Any letters upon this ſubject, poſt paid, addreſſed to A—S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to.

October 22, 1791. [12w]

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.
CLASS SECOND.

THIS Claſs will poſitively commence drawing on Thurſday the 24th of November next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. which will be completed with all expedition.——The Managers pledge themſelves that no conſideration whatever ſhall induce them to poſtpone the drawing a moment beyond that time.

Boſton, October 15, 1791.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*